

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1899.

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ILOILO TO FALL NEXT

General Otis Will Follow Up Advantage Over the Filipinos.

AGUINALDO MUST YIELD

No Peace or Security to Life or Property Can Be Secured Until the Insurgents Are Made to Lay Down Their Arms—Secretary Long Congratulates Admiral Dewey. Additional Casualties to Members of the Tenth Pennsylvania—Official Despatch from General Otis. Juan Luna, of the Filipino Junta, Follows Agoncillo to Canada.

Manila, Feb. 8.—1 a. m.—Lieutenant Alford, Company I, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, and a private of that company were killed and six other members of the regiment were wounded near Calocan last evening, while reconnoitering. The party was in a jungle, when it was attacked by the enemy.

Two companies of the Kansas regiment were sent to the relief of their comrades and drove the Filipinos into Calocan, penetrating to the very heart of the town. Meanwhile, the gunboats shelled the suburbs.

General Otis finally recalled the troops, but the natives, misunderstanding the retreat, failed to take advantage of it. The outskirts of the town were burned.

Washington, Feb. 7.—There was little abatement of interest in the stirring events at Manila exhibited today at the war department. The first feeling of anxiety for the safety of the American forces here given away entirely save in the case of the personal friends and acquaintances of soldiers supposed to be injured and there was displayed instead the greatest interest in the extent of the losses inflicted upon the insurgents by the American soldiers and sailors.

Officers at the war department who know Otis well, declared when the announcement came of the killing, capture or wounding of 4,099 men, that he undoubtedly had under-estimated the damage inflicted by a great deal of his own, instead of magnifying it in the Spanish fashion.

The news of the day from abroad was found in the casualty list sent by Otis and in the concise and excellent description by him of the results of the engagement of Saturday night and Sunday. The officials say that nothing more can be expected from him on this point until he has had an opportunity to forward a mail report giving in detail all the history of the fighting. Naturally there was a great deal of speculation as to the future conduct of affairs by Otis but to some extent this must remain speculative inasmuch as Secretary Alger has said that the general is to be left to follow his own discretion. To assist him to a correct understanding of the diplomatic situation he has been called the full text of the peace treaty ratified yesterday.

ILOILO WILL FALL NEXT.

A forward movement is probable at Iloilo, where General Miller has been for weeks lying in front of the town in his transports. He has never had any doubt of his ability to take the place whenever he got the word, but there has been a restraining influence from Washington based in part on the fact that the insurgents could be brought to a peaceful retirement from the town and an apprehension that an effort to force a landing might result in serious injury to foreign interests. Now, however, it is felt that the time has perhaps more properly come for a continuation of the existing state of affairs than they would be through a rapid seizure of the town.

At today's cabinet meeting the conclusion was reached that before the present peace or security to life and property could be secured Aguinaldo's forces must be made to lay down their arms, and it is expected that General Otis, in co-operation with Admiral Dewey, will push forward at once and give the insurgents no chance to recover from the defeat of last Sunday. So far as can be learned, no positive instructions have yet been called to our commanders at Manila, but it is the expectation of members of the cabinet, presumably based on cable advices from Manila, that this course will be pursued. Iloilo is to be occupied at once by the American navy forces and it is expected that General Otis will move immediately on Malolos, the insurgent capital, and capture or disperse the so-called Filipino government. The more closely the insurgents are pressed, and the more vigorously and determined the campaign, it is said, the sooner may we expect peace.

General Miller now has with him the Eighteenth infantry and a battalion of artillery, and it is likely that he will be strongly reinforced before the attempt is made to take Iloilo.

DEWEY CONGRATULATED.

Naval officers have watched with pride the achievements of the naval vessels during the recent fighting and they were gratified when Secretary Long this afternoon sent the following cablegram: (Signed) Long. General Otis has already been notified by the war department of the ratification of the peace treaty. A copy of the treaty was mailed him about a month ago, but on receipt of the department's telegram yesterday he replied that he had not seen the text of the treaty and had nothing but newspaper reports on its contents on which to act. The war department accordingly today cabled the entire text to General Otis for his information and it will be published by him throughout his jurisdiction upon its receipt as a proclamation.

AGUINALDO MUST YIELD

The state department was advised today by the white house that the United States senate had formally ratified the peace treaty yesterday. Secretary May immediately sent a notice to that effect to M. Thiebaud, the charge of the French embassy here, with the request that he communicate the fact to the Spanish government. This course is necessary as direct diplomatic intercourse has not yet been resumed between the United States and Spain. There is nothing now to do but to avail the action of the Spanish government. Some time before the ratification of the treaty as did the United States senate. If assembled this month and it is not believed there will be much delay. It is said to be impossible under the Spanish parliamentary procedure for the treaty to be held under consideration before the cortes for any such length of time as it was before the United States senate.

According to the terms of the treaty, final ratifications must be exchanged before the 10th of June but it is expected that they will actually exchange long before that date. The exchange must take place in Washington and the Spanish government probably will send a specially empowered ambassador for that purpose.

Some time before the ratifications are exchanged the president must sign the treaty, thus formally approving the action of the United States senate, something he has not done up to this time.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

The following additional list of casualties to Pennsylvania troops was received today:

Tenth Pennsylvania—Killed: C. Corporal Jacob C. Landis; C. Private Allen C. Lockwell. Wounded: D. James Kessler. (Signed) Otis.

Early in the day the war department received the following dispatch from General Otis:

Manila, Feb. 7. Adjutant General Washington: A contingent army concentrated around Manila from Luzon province, numbering 20,000, possessing several quick firing and Krupp field guns. Good portion of the contingent with its latest pattern. Two Krupp and great many rifles captured. Insurgents fire great quantity of ammunition. Quite a number of their dead and wounded, who served artillery. Insurgents constructed strong intrenchments near our lines, mostly bamboo thickets. These our men killed and captured. (Signed) Otis.

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